



BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
URBAN AND PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES
INCLUDING
REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE
Year ending December 31st, 1919.

M. LOWRY,

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

PRESTON

R. SEED & SONS LUNE ST., AND GUILDHALL ST.

1920.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

This Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Preston would be incomplete without a tribute to the late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Pilkington, who, for so many years furnished reports which were the envy and wonder of many of us less gifted with literary ability than he was. On the 8th of March, 1920, Dr. Pilkington passed from our midst after only three days' illness and his end was as he would have chosen it. One of his chief characteristics was that he disliked intensely to be a trouble to anyone and when his time came he passed quietly away attended only by the few friends he had cared for. Appointed as Medical Officer of Health for Preston 46 years ago, he lived to see the sanitary condition of the town brought forward from something very primitive indeed to modern requirements. Dr. Pilkington was an able administrator with a wonderful grasp of detail and a marvellous memory, and the fact that he accepted new schemes reluctantly was the result of long experience and sound judgment. When he was asked to state his opinion for the guidance of the Committee on any subject under discussion he did so with extraordinary lucidity, and more than once warned inexperienced enthusiasts off dangerous ground with such witty and good-humoured criticism that the enthusiasts themselves were the first to appreciate his wisdom.

Perhaps his chief characteristic was his unswerving loyalty to both his employers and his staff. Indeed, many times some of us had to stand by and see him take upon his own shoulders the blame and responsibility which ought to have been placed elsewhere. It is no exaggeration to say that the little patients at the Isolation Hospital loved him. He would sit by their bed-sides and listen to all their childish joys and sorrows, and was for the time being as one of them, and he was particularly happy at Christmas time when the Wards were decorated and the children excited and delighted amongst their toys. But, outstanding as was Dr. Pilkington as a Medical Officer of Health, it was Dr. Pilkington, the man, who appealed to and charmed those who really knew him. Widely read, and with a general knowledge that was truly colossal, he was, at all times, a delightful companion, chiefly because his knowledge was combined with a real love of humanity. "Pills," as he was affectionately known to the medical profession and his friends, was never heard to condemn anyone, and his smile of tolerance was a rebuke to those who were, perhaps, a little fiery and hasty in their judgment. The only thing that was ever known to rouse his ire was any attempt at humbug or injustice and then his words were few but withering. As an after-dinner speaker he was unrivalled, and many in Preston retain happy memories of those speeches full of dry humour and composed of such wonderful English.

Always perfectly straight in all his dealings himself, it was with difficulty that he could be made to understand that other people might be crooked. Although he was retiring and reserved by nature, his personality will leave a lasting memory with those who had the inestimable privilege of calling themselves his friends.

July, 1920.

MARY LOWRY, Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Borough of Preston for the year 1919. This Report has been drawn up and arranged to comply with a special memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health.

Dr. A. M. Hewat resumed his duties as Tuberculosis Officer on 1st May, 1919, on his return from Military Service, but resigned on October 1st on his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for Nuneaton. Dr. James Walker was appointed to take his place but could not take up duty until the middle of February, 1920, so that, for the greater part of the year there was only one Assistant Medical Officer of Health instead of two.

Inspector Stazicker returned from Military Service in May and resigned in November on his appointment as Chief Sanitary Inspector for Crewe. Mrs. Stazicker resigned her position as Health Visitor in May, and Mrs. Park, C.M.B., was appointed to take her place. Mrs. Worden also resigned her position as Health Visitor in November, and Miss A. Pickles, C.M.B., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LOWRY,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1920.

POPULATION.

The following figures have been supplied to the Borough by the Registrar-General, for statistical purposes :—

For the death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	117,277
For the birth-rate	...	...	...	...	...	122,168

The death-rate population excludes all non-civilian males, whether serving at home or abroad. This is necessary for the purposes of local death-rates because it has proved impossible to transfer the deaths of non-civilians to their Areas of residence or to deal in any other satisfactory manner with the local mortality of this element in the population. The birth-rate (and marriage rate) population on the other hand, is intended to include all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates. It consists, therefore, of the death-rate or civilian population plus all non-civilians enlisted from this country, whether serving at home or abroad. This non-civilian element has been distributed over all the districts in the country in proportion to their estimated civilian population.

DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths recorded as occurring inside the Borough was 1,619, giving an annual death-rate per 1000 of population for the year, of 13.55, which is the lowest on record. The number of deaths including transferable deaths, however, amounted to 1,735. The Infantile Mortality, amounting to 105 per 1000 births, is also the lowest on record but still unfortunately high. Amongst the 39 largest English towns 11 had a higher infantile mortality and 27 a lower, the highest being Middlesborough at 148 per thousand, and the lowest Portsmouth at 71 per thousand. As regards the causes of death at all ages, Influenza was responsible for 166 and Respiratory Diseases accounted for the large number of 365. Of this number 168 died from Pneumonia, which was prevalent at the time of the Influenza epidemic early in the year. The death-rate from Tuberculosis is dealt with in the section on Tuberculosis, pages 31 and 32.

BIRTH RATE.

The total number of births registered during the year was 2,158, giving a birth-rate per 1000 of population per annum of 18.05. The natural increase of lives to the Borough was thus 539.

TABLE I.

Number and Causes of Deaths at different Ages, for the 53 weeks ended Jan. 3rd, 1920.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45.	45 to 65	65 and over.	Total.	Year, 1918.	Year, 1917.	Year 1916.	Average for past ten years.
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	2	11	10.0
Scarlatina .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	17.5
Measles	5	7	9	3	...	...	...	...	24	2	28	13	35.4
Diarrhœa	22	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	22	29	56.6
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	27	12	25.8
Diphtheria .....	...	1	9	8	...	...	...	...	18	11	22	38	26.3
Croup .....	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	4	3.6
Consumption .....	...	...	...	4	36	32	13	4	89	101	88	82	97.2
Bronchitis	34	7	3	2	3	11	52	80	192	141	151	143	186.1
Inflammation of Lungs	29	28	12	7	9	26	31	28	170	252	172	170	148.9
Teething, Premature Births and Debility.	132	13	13	1	...	...	...	...	159	186	197	204	273.5
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	98	99	79	101	119	113.2
Violence, &c.	1	1	5	7	6	10	13	7	50	52	48	37	55.4
Other Diseases	3	3	8	34	41	158	310	226	783	892	601	710	684.8
Total	227	63	65	68	96	237	420	443	1619	1778	1461	1581	1734.3

TABLE 2.

Number and Causes of Deaths in each Ward for the 53 weeks ended Jan. 3rd, 1920.

Wards.	Small Pox.	Fever.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Diarrhœa.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Consumption.	Bronchitis.	Inflammation of Lungs	Teething, Pre-mature Births, & Debility.	Old Age.	Violence, &c.	Other Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 per ann.	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000 per ann.	Population.
St. John's Ward.....	3	4	...	1	...	7	24	14	20	6	...	70	149	...	212	...	...
Avenham Ward.....	1	...	7	9	5	5	8	6	42	83	...	126	...	...
Christ Church Ward	3	4	...	1	...	6	18	10	8	5	...	43	98	...	182	...	...
Ashton Ward.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	7	14	6	9	4	72	118	...	139	...	...
Maudland Ward.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	20	10	12	8	2	59	119	...	157	...	...
St. Peter's Ward...	4	2	1	2	1	9	18	16	18	10	4	60	145	...	215	...	...
Moor Brook Ward..	2	...	2	...	3	13	9	7	7	1	60	104	...	156	...	...
Park Ward.....	4	2	...	2	2	9	25	20	30	13	1	91	199	....	315	.	..
Trinity Ward	3	4	3	3	...	14	30	17	20	8	3	58	163	...	206	...	...
Deepdale Ward.....	...	1	...	5	4	...	2	...	7	10	20	14	10	...	58	131	...	189	...	...
Ribbleton Ward.....	2	2	...	1	1	10	14	22	11	7	1	44	115	...	151	...	...
Fishwick Ward.....	1	...	6	3	11	4	8	2	47	82	...	110	...	...
Goal, Infirmary, &c	1	1	2	4	...	26	79	113	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	1	2	24	24	4	18	4	89	192	170	159	99	50	783	1619	13·55	2158	18 05	117277

Death Rate per annum, per 1,000 of Population for the year 13·55

Do. Do. Do. Average for 10 years 15·07

Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births) for the year 105

Do. Do. Do. Average for 10 years 133

Per centage of Deaths under one year to total deaths for the Year 14·02

Do. Do. Do. Average for 10 years 19·69

TABLE 3.

Death Rate, Birth Rate and Analysis of the Zymotic Death Rate
in 39 of the largest English Towns for the year 1919.

Compiled from the Registrar - General's Returns.

NAME OF TOWN.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Birth Rate.	Re- corded Death Rate.	En- teric Fever.	Small Pox.	Meas- les.	Scarlet Fever.	Wh'p- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Diarr- hoea & Enter- itis under 2 years	Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
London	4,358,309	18.9	14.5	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.19	15.12	84
Croydon	184,239	16.1	13.1	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.23	7.91	75
West Ham	287,966	23.7	14.1	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.24	14.23	86
Brighton	132,409	15.9	15.8	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.09	4.67	77
Portsmouth	224,846	23.4	14.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.21	7.10	71
Norwich	119,993	16.8	14.0	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.17	9.42	89
Plymouth	181,967	21.1	15.8	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.19	11.37	86
Bristol	361,247	18.2	14.1	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.06	5.79	84
Wolverhampton	98,403	20.1	16.2	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.03	17.62	104
Birmingham ...	861,585	18.7	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.14	9.45	90
Leicester	236,059	16.0	14.3	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.16	14.16	103
Nottingham....	257,573	18.3	15.4	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.27	11.47	109
Derby.....	123,930	19.0	13.4	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.05	0.07	3.01	95
Birkenhead.....	148,052	22.9	14.9	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.15	0.15	11.85	99
Liverpool	772,665	23.6	18.1	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.28	15.73	111
Bolton	177,462	16.3	15.7	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.35	9.37	93
Manchester	741,068	19.0	15.7	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.05	10.01	98
Salford	226,225	18.4	16.0	0.02	0.00	0.26	0.06	0.04	0.09	14.19	109
Oldham	137,668	15.3	16.4	0.04	0.00	0.19	0.10	0.02	0.15	8.32	103
Burnley	101,005	15.3	16.3	0.02	0.00	0.28	0.02	0.15	0.04	12.86	125
Blackburn	125,992	14.5	17.5	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.03	6.30	104
Preston.....	117,277	17.6	16.1	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.05	0.16	17.82	110
Huddersfield ...	112,301	12.6	15.4	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.07	3.28	99
Halifax.....	101,791	13.5	16.6	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.21	7.00	99
Bradford	282,714	13.4	17.0	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.10	10.01	117
Leeds.....	430,834	16.9	16.5	0.02	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.17	0.10	15.50	117
Sheffield	473,695	19.8	13.9	0.01	0.00	0.37	0.02	0.03	0.05	11.81	101
Hull	279,664	21.1	17.2	0.03	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.26	0.14	10.37	117
Sunderland	149,263	26.7	18.2	0.01	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.12	0.06	16.84	122
Gateshead.....	123,392	24.6	17.6	0.01	0.00	0.55	0.10	0.11	0.19	13.12	120
Newcastle	275,099	22.4	17.4	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.09	0.03	0.07	13.49	122
Cardiff	204,436	20.5	14.3	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.21	0.09	14.68	96
Swansea	160,810	19.1	14.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.19	8.48	107
Warrington	74,952	21.3	14.6	0.01	0.00	0.35	0.07	0.00	0.17	7.95	103
St. Helens	100,805	25.4	16.6	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.29	9.24	132
Stockport.....	125,629	15.4	14.5	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.07	6.62	104
Middlesbrough..	127,142	26.4	19.5	0.01	0.00	1.68	0.09	0.06	0.28	25.56	148
South Shields ..	111,502	26.0	17.5	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.03	0.01	0.09	17.55	124
Northampton ..	88,944	15.3	14.1	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.12	1.72	87

TABLE 4.

The Estimated Population, Number of Births and Deaths, Rates per thousand, and natural increase within the Borough, for each Year since 1850.

Years.	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Natural Increase.
1850	67,000	1745	25.81	2649	39.19	904
1851	69,450	2241	32.26	2803	40.36	562
1852	70,850	2284	32.23	2998	42.31	714
1853	72,250	2346	32.47	3072	42.51	726
1854	73,600	2013	27.35	3037	41.26	1024
1855	75,000	2557	34.10	3071	40.95	514
1856	76,400	2251	29.46	3151	41.24	900
1857	77,800	2131	27.39	3286	42.24	1155
1858	79,200	2545	32.13	3082	38.91	537
1859	80,600	2111	26.19	3399	42.17	1288
1860	82,000	2236	27.27	3381	41.23	1145
1861	82,985	2585	31.15	3626	43.69	1041
1862	83,231	2411	28.97	3522	42.32	1111
1863	83,477	2142	25.66	3388	40.57	1246
1864	83,686	2432	29.06	3422	40.89	990
1865	83,932	2708	32.26	3338	39.77	630
1866	84,178	2854	33.90	3535	41.99	681
1867	84,424	2608	30.89	3732	44.20	1124
1868	84,670	2798	33.04	3710	43.82	912
1869	84,916	2248	26.47	3434	40.44	1186
1870	85,162	2406	28.25	3486	40.93	1080
1871	85,427	2541	29.75	3438	40.24	897
1872	85,654	2294	26.78	3704	43.24	1410
1873	86,000	2899	33.71	3558	41.37	659
1874	86,000	2962	34.44	3582	41.65	620
1875	86,000	2581	30.01	3499	40.68	918
1876	86,600	2331	26.92	3623	41.84	1292
1877	87,000	2336	26.85	3601	41.39	1265
1878	87,300	2502	28.66	3697	42.35	1195
1879	87,600	2395	27.34	3403	38.83	1068
1880	88,000	2425	27.35	3475	39.49	1050
1881	96,524	2044	21.17	3489	36.14	1445
1882	97,656	2511	25.71	3785	38.76	1214
1883	98,564	2345	23.79	3576	36.28	1231
1884	99,481	2540	25.53	3745	37.64	1205
1885	100,406	2563	25.52	3868	38.52	1305
1886	101,340	2769	27.32	3961	39.08	1192
1887	102,283	2703	26.42	3870	37.83	1167
1888	103,234	2326	22.53	3823	37.03	1497
1889	104,194	2019	28.97	3912	37.63	902
1890	105,163	2726	25.92	3718	35.35	992
1891	107,864	2807	26.02	3830	35.50	1023
1892	109,038	2481	22.75	3686	33.80	1205
1893	110,225	2753	24.97	3809	34.55	1056
1894	111,425	2186	19.61	3545	31.81	1359
1895	112,638	2528	22.44	3702	32.95	1174
1896	113,864	2191	19.24	3673	32.25	1482
1897	115,103	2687	23.34	3687	32.03	1000
1898	116,356	2107	18.10	3559	30.58	1452
1899	117,622	2492	21.18	3492	29.68	1000
1900	118,902	2636	22.16	3410	28.67	774
1901	113,117	2213	19.56	3418	30.21	1205
1902	113,766	1998	17.56	3278	28.81	1280
1903	114,404	1955	17.08	3453	30.18	1498
1904	115,055	2091	17.83	3314	28.26	1223
1905	115,721	1906	16.47	3259	28.16	1353
1906	116,399	2065	17.74	3317	28.49	1252
1907	117,093	2003	17.10	3124	26.68	1121
1908	117,799	1975	16.45	3309	27.56	1334
1909	118,519	1721	14.52	3027	25.54	1306
1910	119,253	1758	14.74	2812	23.58	1054
1911	117,216	1817	15.50	2726	23.25	909
1912	117,630	1797	15.28	2724	23.16	927
1913	118,070	1871	15.55	2864	23.80	993
1914	118,514	1681	14.18	2818	23.78	1137
1915	111,936	1878	16.78	2519	21.25	641
1916	109,935	1581	14.39	2293	19.17	712
1917	106,747	1461	13.69	1998	16.80	537
1918	105,845	1778	16.79	1935	16.31	157
1919	117,277	1619	13.55	2158	18.05	539

TABLE 1A.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1919 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- correc'd Num- ber.	Nett.		Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- resid'ts regis- tered in the district	of Resi- dents not regist'd in the district	Und'r 1 yr. of age		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber.	Rate.					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber	Rate.
1914	118,514	2818	2841	23.97	1681	14.18	58	250	401	141	1873	15.80
1915	111,936	2519	2546	21.48	1878	16.78	50	258	395	155	2086	18.63
1916	109,935	2293	2315	19.36	1581	14.39	46	239	254	109	1774	16.14
1917	106,747	1998	2019	16.96	1461	13.69	57	241	255	121	1660	15.46
1918	105,845	1935	1906	16.07	1778	16.79	66	232	213	113	1944	18.36
1919	117,277	2158	2086	17.45	1619	13.55	66	207	225	110	1760	14.72

Area of District in acres (Land
and Inland Water) } 4,029

Total population at all ages 117,113
 Number of inhabited houses 26,066
 Average number of persons per house.. 4.49

} At Census
of 1911.

TABLE 3A.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1919.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes:—Certified	1670	214	63	64	61	90	239	456	483	...
Uncertified	65	11	...	1	3	2	6	20	22	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	26	6	8	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	19	...	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	7
Influenza	166	3	2	7	3	17	57	57	20	5
Erysipelas	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	114	...	1	...	6	37	42	23	5	8
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	32	6	...	5	3	6	6	6	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	134	...	...	...	2	1	11	75	45	12
Rheumatic Fever	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Meningitis	11	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	182	...	...	1	1	3	25	70	82	5
Bronchitis	183	34	7	3	1	2	7	42	87	1
Pneumonia (all forms).....	168	31	29	13	7	7	22	33	26	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	14	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	4	...
Diarrhœa, &c.	43	29	4	1	...	...	1	4	4	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	41	...	...	...	...	3	14	14	10	3
Puerperal Fever	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	33	1	1	5	6	3	6	6	5	23
Suicide	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	3
Other Defined Diseases	417	37	4	3	13	9	34	115	202	47
Diseases ill-defined or Unknown	34	6	...	...	2	...	2	15	9	5
TOTALS	1735	225	63	65	64	92	245	476	505	135
Sub-Entries. { Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
{ Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

TABLE 4A.

Infant Mortality, 1919.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of age during the Year

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes:—										
Certified	37	7	9	10	63	50	40	30	33	216
Uncertified	3	...	1	2	6	1	2	2	...	11
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Convulsions	1	1	...	3	5	4	3	1	...	13
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....	...	...	1	1	2	9	12	5	6	34
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	11	8	29
Diarrhœa .....	...	1	1	1	3	6	10	3	5	27
Enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Gastritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	...	...	7
Premature Birth	28	4	...	3	35	4	1	...	...	40
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	...	2	2	7	13	6	1	4	31
Other causes	5	...	5	1	11	2	2	4	3	22
Total.....	40	7	10	12	69	51	42	32	33	227

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Preston stands on the North bank of the River Ribble, about ten miles from the mouth of the River. The district is, on the whole, flat, about half the extent of the Borough being on a sandy soil and the other half on a clay. The town is an industrial one, the staple industry being the manufacture of cotton. There are also several iron foundries and large works where electric tram cars are made and electric lamps are manufactured. Many people also are employed at biscuit works, soap making, etc., as shown in the list of Factories and Workshops (Table 7, page 16).

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, also the London and North Western, supply the town—Preston being a junction for many Lancashire towns. The Preston Lancaster and Kendal Canal traverses the town and there is also a Dock, 40 acres in extent, with a Quayage of 2,700 yards, on the River.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS in the district is dealt with by the Ribble Joint Committee (under Provisional Order, 1891).

WATER.

The chief supply is obtained from Moorland, near Whitewell, about 20 miles from Preston. There are two systems of supply known as the Langden and Hareden systems. The water from the River Langden is carried into a screen chamber about 535 feet above sea level. The screen contains 256 holes to the square inch and the water after screening is conveyed in a covered conduit to a measuring basin in the Langden Valley and then on to Reservoirs. The Hareden system is similar. The supply is constant and free from plumbo-solvent action and is of an excellent quality.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The whole of the Borough is on the Water Carriage System, with the exception of 42 privies, all of these being situated in rural areas just inside the borough boundaries. There are 14 Macfarlane Trough Closets, and approximately 160 Slop-water Closets.

The sewage is concentrated at a point near the Docks, and from here pumped by compressed air to a distance of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles down the River to a farm belonging to the Corporation, about 600 acres in extent. On its arrival at the farm, the sewage is passed through two series of straining tanks and the effluent after leaving the tanks is dealt with on the land by broad irrigation. The sludge, collected in the tanks, is periodically discharged on to a certain portion of the land and after drying is ploughed in. The effluent from the farm is discharged by one outlet into the River Ribble and by two other outlets into Freckleton Pool, both of which Rivers are tidal and navigable.

SCAVENGING.

The whole of the street cleansing is done by team and hand labour and during the day twenty-two "tidy" boys are engaged clearing the main streets of animal droppings, waste paper, etc. The refuse collected is sold as far as possible to farmers and market gardeners, the balance, which is of very little manurial value, being taken to tips. All the houses are provided with covered galvanized sanitary dust bins. The contents of these bins are collected as often as required, some daily, others twice or thrice weekly, but all at least once weekly.

The Cleansing Committee have had on order for some time two Electric Vehicles for dust collection and they have also under consideration the adoption of motor vehicles for scavenging, general carting, etc., in place of horses. All domestic refuse is taken to, and disposed of, at the Refuse Destructor, the heat thereby generated being utilized at the adjoining Power Station for raising steam for the generation of electric current for running the Tramway Cars.

The following Tables show the work done during the year by the District Sanitary Inspectors under the Public Health and other Acts, and Defence of the Realm Regulations, etc. :—

TABLE 5.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Summary of Work done during the Year 1919.

	No. 1 District	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	Total.
Number of Complaints received	463	857	360	987	2,667
Inspections of Dwelling Houses	1582	1233	1670	1893	6,378
„ Infected Houses	221	220	240	230	911
„ Lodging Houses	86	639	100	3019	3,844
„ Cellar Dwellings .....	...	...	59	...	59
„ Canal Boats .....	...	...	...	124	124
„ Vans and Tents	15	...	16	36	67
„ Schools	31	30	28	61	150
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops...	89	108	140	157	494
„ Slaughter Houses .....	...	...	120	56	176
„ Markets .....	...	99	51	1539	1,689
„ Drains and Yards	1936	1164	1927	2133	7160
Re-Inspections	420	315	415	1798	2,948
Circular Letters sent	108	120	81	84	393
Notices served for Defective Slopstone Pipes	9	6	64	14	93
„ „ Drains	136	128	192	333	789
„ „ Spouts	31	39	74	17	161
„ „ Water Closets	115	146	127	216	604
„ „ Yard Pavement.....	1	5	16	1	23
„ Limewashing	66	83	23	18	190
„ Manure Accumulation	3	2	2	5	12
„ Stagnant Water .....	...	...	...	1	1
„ General Nuisances	80	88	80	52	300
Notices served to provide W.C. s.....	...	1	...	9	10
„ Supply Ashpails	29	38	49	42	158
„ close houses unfit for habitation.....	...	...	...	...	...
House Drains Tested	59	56	57	130	302
School Drains Tested .....	...	4	3	5	12
Shop Drains Tested .....	...	2	...	...	2
Houses Disinfected	451	607	299	583	1,940
Schools Disinfected	7	13	11	10	41
Military & Public Buildings Disinfected .....	...	33	...	35	68
Picture Palaces Sprayed	12	24	12	...	48
Parcels of Bedding Disinfected	9	18	18	10	55
Number of Ashpails cleansed .....	...	...	...	...	1,835,790
„ Ashpits „ .....	...	...	...	...	133
„ Animals removed	40	28	6	20	94
Fish Condemned and Destroyed .....	...	...	{ Wet Dry Shell	{ 15213lbs. 448 „ — „	{ 15,661 lbs.

TABLE 5—Continued.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Summary of Work done during the Year 1919.

	No. 1 District	No. 2 District	No. 3 District	No. 4 District	Total
Number of Visits under Shops Act, 1912	89	109	120	171	489
Number of Shops at which verbal warning was given to exhibit Closing Notice	14	26	23	36	99
Notices served for Re-registration of Common Lodging Houses	1	4	1	29	35
Number of Visits and Inspections made under Defence of Realm Orders	374	456	325	437	1592
Number of Visits and Inspections under Food Control Orders... ..	...	456	437	374	1267

TABLE 6.

Summary of Work done under the Factory and Workshop Act, during the Year 1919.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	Total.
Number of Factories and Workshops on Register...	216	470	208	488	1382
„ Circular Letters sent re Out-workers...	...	22	2	38	62
„ Out-workers reported	2	22	4	60	88
Visits to Factories and Workshops	211	313	315	425	1264
„ Army Biscuit and Food Works	112	96	160	195	563
„ Retail Bakehouses	74	178	80	176	508
„ Public Bakehouses	54	27	...	61	142
„ Home-workers premises	9	18	18	36	81
Drains tested .....	...	...	1	...	1
Defects found and Remedied:--					
Defective Drains	2	...	5	5	12
„ Slopstone Pipes .....	...	...	...	...	...
„ Spouts and Roofs	1	2	...	1	4
„ Water Closets	3	6	6	18	33
„ Yard pavement.....	1	...	...	...	1
Limewashing required .....	...	14	8	2	24
General Nuisances	1	10	6	1	18
Insufficient W.C. accommodation for Females .....	...	2	2	5	9
„ „ Males .....	...	1	3	3	7
No receptacle for Refuse .....	...	...	...	...	...
Manure Accumulations .....	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE 7.

List of Factories and Workshops on Register during the Year 1919.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	Total.
Artificial Teeth Makers	3	7	5	9	24
Bakers and Confectioners (Retail)	36	58	26	49	169
Bakers (Public)	2	1	...	4	7
Basket Makers .....	...	2	2	1	5
Beer Bottlers	3	2	1	6	12
Biscuit Makers .....	...	3	1	...	4
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Makers, Leather Curriers	24	60	25	35	144
Brass Founders .....	...	1	1	3	5
Breweries	1	2	...	1	4
Brush Makers	1	...	...	3	4
Cabinet Makers, Wood Carvers, Upholsterers	4	14	9	20	47
Coach Builders	1	5	...	5	11
Cotton Waste Cleaners and Dealers .....	...	2	...	2	4
Cotton Manufacturers	24	14	20	8	66
Coopers	1	3	2	1	7
Cycle Makers and Enamellers	10	14	7	9	40
Engravers	3	...	...	6	9
French Polishers	1	2	1	4	8
Ironfounders Motor Engineers and Boiler Makers	4	6	10	11	31
Joiners, Builders, Wheelwrights, Wood Turners	12	27	4	16	59
Laundries	1	1	3	1	6
Marine Store Dealers .....	...	5	...	4	9
Milliners, Dressmakers, Underclothing Manufacturers	24	97	26	74	221
Picture Framers, Mount Cutters, Gilders	2	4	1	6	13
Photographers	4	4	2	7	17
Plumbers, Painters	10	13	10	21	54
Printers, Bookbinders .....	...	1	1	18	20
Restaurant Keepers	6	5	15	11	37
Rope and Twine Makers	2	...	...	1	3
Saddlers	1	6	...	5	12
Smiths, Black and White and Tinplate.....	5	12	5	27	49
Stone and Marble Masons	4	4	3	5	16
Sugar Boilers	4	1	...	4	9
Tailors	10	45	5	66	126
Watch Makers and Jewellers	8	14	4	10	36
Wire Workers .....	...	1	1	1	3
Offensive Trades {	Fell Mongers .....	...	...	1	1
	Soap Boilers .....	...	...	3	3
	Fat and Tallow Melters	1	...	3	8
	Knacker Yards	1	...	...	1
	Gut Scrapers .....	...	1	...	5
	Tripe Boilers	1	2	1	4
Various	2	26	20	26	74

TABLE 5A.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home-Work.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Army Biscuits and Food Works	563	}	...
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	140		...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1694		...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	80		...
Total	2477	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	24	24		
Want of Ventilation .....	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	12	12		
Other Nuisances	23	23		
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	16	16	
	unsuitable or defective...	33	33	
	not separate for sexes....	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	...	...
Breach of special Sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100).....	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .....	...	...
Total	108	108		

TABLE 5A—continued. HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Twice in the Year.			Once in the Year.				Failing to keep or permit Inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.						
	Lists	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
Wearing Apparel :—															
(1) making, &c.	33	2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	66	4	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.	Class.	Number.
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
								Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) 1901 ...	...
Workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1004	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5). 1901 ...	42
Workplaces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector...	42
Retail Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	Other ...	66
Public do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
								Certificates granted during the year ...	...
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1387	In use at the end of the year ...	2

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY—The milk supply of the town has been adequate, although there has not been, at any time, a surplus. The quality of the milk has been considered by the Public Analyst to be good and to compare favourably, especially as regards cleanliness and fat percentage, with other Lancashire towns.

Premises where Food is manufactured, stored, or exposed for sale have been regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, who have not found any great difficulty in persuading the owners and occupiers to comply with all regulations. There are still in the Borough many bakehouses, one part of which is underground—the rear of the house being level with the ground—and thereby just escaping the regulations for underground bakehouses. Careful attention is paid by the Inspectors to such premises, and on the whole, they are kept clean. There is a Public Abattoir at the Cattle Market, which is under the regular supervision of the Meat Inspector, and only fourteen private slaughter-houses remain within the Borough. The object of the Health Authority is to do away gradually with the private slaughter-houses as they are necessarily difficult to supervise. The number of carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis during the year was 111 (weighing 41,323 lbs.). It has been the custom, where there has been any glandular infection with Tuberculosis, to condemn the whole carcass.

Tables are appended showing the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and also particulars as to work done in connection with the supervision of the town's meat supply.

TABLE 8.

Return of Work done by the Inspector of Food and Drugs, etc., during the Year 1919.

Food and Drugs, Samples purchased	305
Visits to Cow-sheds and Dairies	122
Visits to Slaughter-houses	2,493
Meat Condemned and Destroyed	79,599 lbs.

TABLE 9.

Substances formally purchased and submitted for Analysis during the Year 1919.

Name of Article.	No. of Samples.	Result.
Cheese	5	Genuine.
Coffee	12	do.
Ginger (Ground) ...	2	do.
Lard	13	do.
Milk	29	do.
Mustard	3	do.
Oat Meal	4	do.
Pepper (White)	3	do.
Sweets	5	do.
Tea	11	do.
	87	Total Genuine Samples.

TABLE No. 9 (continued).

Substances formally purchased and submitted for Analysis during the Year 1919.

Name of Article.	No. of Samples	Result.
Milk	1	Contained 2.2% Fat, 8.83% Other Solids—11.03% Total Solids.
Milk	1	Contained 2.40% Fat, 8.49% Other Solids—10.89% Total Solids. Deprived of 20% of its Milk Fat. Summoned and fined £5 and Costs.
Milk	1	Contained 2.49% Fat, 9.15% Other Solids—11.64% Total Solids. Deprived of 17% of its Butter Fat. Summoned and fined 20s. and Costs.
Milk	1	Contained 2.56% Fat, 9.09% Other Solids—11.35% Total Solids. Deprived of 14% of its Milk Fat. Vendor summoned; Case dismissed.
Milk	1	Contained 2.58% Fat, 9.13% Other Solids—11.71% Total Solids. Deprived of 14% of its Butter Fat. Vendor summoned; Case dismissed.
Milk	1	Contained 2.63% Fat, 8.53% Other Solids—11.16% Total Solids. Deprived of 12% of its Fat. Vendor summoned; Case withdrawn.
Milk	1	Contained 2.64% Fat, 9.16% Other Solids—11.80% Total Solids. Deprived of 12% of its Milk Fat. Vendor cautioned.
Milk	1	Slightly watered; Vendor cautioned.
Milk	1	Contained 1.5 grains of Borates, calculated as Boracic Acid per pint. Vendor summoned and fined 20s. and Costs.
	9	Total Non-Genuine Samples.

TABLE 10.

Substances informally purchased and submitted for Analysis during the Year 1919.

Name of Article.	No. of Samples	Result.
Butter	20	Genuine.
Cheese	19	do.
Chocolates	1	do.
Coffee	29	do.
Glaxo	1	do.
Jam	16	do.
Jelly	1	do.
Lard	34	do.
Margarine	5	do.
Milk	1	do.
Mustard	2	do.
Pepper (White) ...	7	do.
Sugar	32	do.
Sweets (Mixed) ...	2	do.
Tea	34	do.
	204	Total Genuine Samples.
Butter	1	Contained 20.13% Water, 70.80% Fat, 7.76% Salt, 1.31% Curds and other matter.
Jam (Blackberry & Apple)	1	Contained only 50% water soluble solids, whereas Jam should contain 62% of such solids.
Milk	1	Contained 2.40% Fat, 8.80% Other Solids—11.20% Total Solids. Deprived of 20% of its Fat.
Milk	1	Contained 2.80% Fat, 6.20% Other Solids—9.0% Total Solids. Added Water 27%
Pepper (Cayenne)	1	Deficient in the essential constituents to the extent of 65%.
	5	Total Non-Genuine Samples.
	209	Total Informal Samples.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of a wide-spread epidemic of measles of a mild type—2,090 cases in all, with 24 deaths—which occurred during the year, there was no epidemic of any magnitude of a notifiable infectious disease. Table No. 2A shows the numbers and age incidence of all cases of Infectious Disease notified. It will be seen that two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica occurred with one recovery and one death.

TABLE II.

Percentage of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases to Sickness reported during the Year 1919.

Disease.	No. of Cases Reported.	No. of Deaths.	Per centage.
Small Pox .....	...	...	...
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	17	1	5.88
Measles	2090	24	1.15
Scarlet Fever	152	2	1.32
Diphtheria	172	18	10.47
Puerperal Fever	9	1	11.11
Erysipelas	50	2	4.00
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	1	100.00
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	50.00
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	...	...

There have been no "return" cases of Scarlet Fever and no "carriers" of infectious disease have been suspected. The death-rate during the year from Infectious Disease has, on the whole, been a small one. In connection with all infectious diseases (including Tuberculosis) there exists an excellent co-operation with the medical men in the town as regards notification, and any special facilities for diagnosis which exist. The readiness with which patients take advantage of means of isolation provided for them will be seen from the Table on infectious diseases. Specimens are sent by the practitioners of the town to the Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory for examination as an aid to diagnosis, e.g., Diphtheria, Typhoid and Tuberculosis, and also in suspected cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. The work done in this Laboratory is shewn in the section on Tuberculosis. In the early part of the year there was an epidemic of Influenza resulting in 166 deaths, since then, the town has been remarkably free from this disease.

TABLE 2A.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1919.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (c) Plague (p) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	172	...	40	100	18	13	1	...	97
Erysipelas	50	...	1	3	5	19	22	...	...
Scarlet Fever	152	...	35	105	9	3	...	...	95
Measles	2090	75	1097	903	10	5	...	...	...
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	17	...	...	8	5	4	...	...	13
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever									
Puerperal Fever	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	277	...	7	71	59	110	24	6	206
Other forms of Tuberculosis	26	1	6	8	4	4	3	...	3
Totals	2816	94	1186	1201	110	169	50	6	415

Borough Isolation Hospital, Deepdale Road,
Preston.

Preston Royal Infirmary.

Bowden Sanatorium, Cheshire.

Dean Head Sanatorium, Near Leeds.

Stanhope Sanatorium, Durham.

Kingswood Sanatorium, Crossley, Cheshire.

Chestnuts Sanatorium, Ribbleson, Preston.

Freshfield Sanatorium, Freshfield.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

The number of vessels entering the Port has increased very much since the date of the Armistice. All vessels, foreign and coastwise, have been inspected on their arrival by the Sanitary Inspector, and where necessary, by the Medical Officer. Many of the Coastwise vessels came into port twice and sometimes three times a week and it was therefore not deemed necessary to make an inspection each time such boats came into port beyond asking if there was any sickness on board.

During the war, and since the Armistice, very little Food Stuffs came into port but such as arrived were inspected and attention was paid to the condition of all stored food stuffs such as Flour, Bacon, Sugar and Potatoes. Five hundred tons of the latter were destroyed and the attention of the Ministry of Food was drawn to the condition of a quantity of American Bacon.

A whole-time ratcatcher is employed at the Docks. In addition to dogs and ferrets he employs Barium Carbonate, Squill, Phosphorus Paste, Rat-catching Varnish and Traps.

Foreign imports to Preston during the year were from Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Africa, and consisted of Timber, Wood-pulp, Esparto Grass, Ground Nuts, Palm Kernels, etc.

The Coastwise trade was with Ports in Scotland, Ireland, Cornwall and the Bristol Channel, and consisted of Road Stone, Potatoes, China Clay and General Cargoes.

The chief export was Coal for Cornish and Irish ports. There were also several shipments of Fluor Spar to Canada.

The following Table deals with the shipping entering the Port :—

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during the Year.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders Issued
				By the Med. Officer of Health	By the Inspector of Nuisances		
Foreign	Steamers	65	60031	10	64	84	...
	Sailing	40	18128	6	37	...	...
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign		105	78159	16	101	...	...
Coastwise	Steamers	563	61840	...	463	...	...
	Sailing...	54	6105	...	54	...	...
	Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise		617	67945	...	517	...	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise		722	146104	...	618	...	...

FORM B.

Names of Vessels arriving in the Port Sanitary District		Names of Vessels subjected to measures of rat destruction			Method Employed	Number of Rats killed
Plague infected	Plague suspected	Plague infected	Plague suspected	Other Vessels		
...	Dogs and Ferrets, Virus, Phosphorus, Traps, Rat-catching Varnish	1148

TABLE 12.

Return of Port Sanitary Work for the Year 1919.

Foreign	{	Steamships Inspected	...	...	...	...	64
		Sailing Vessels Inspected...	...	...	...	...	37
		Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	—
Coastwise	{	Steamships Inspected	...	...	...	...	463
		Sailing Vessels Inspected	...	...	...	...	54
		Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	98
Condition of all Vessels Inspected	{	Good	...	...	...	...	534
		Defective	...	...	...	...	84
Defects Remedied:—							
Forecastle	Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	13
Do.	Required painting...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do.	Deck Leaking	...	...	...	...	...	8
Do.	Ventilation and Light Defective	...	...	...	...	...	7
Foul and Defective Water Closets		...	...	...	...	...	16
Foul Water Casks and Tanks		...	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty Provision Lockers		...	...	...	...	...	70
Do.	Bilges	...	...	...	...	...	6
Do.	Chain Lockers under Forecastle	...	...	...	...	...	4

Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908.

LIST OF ARTICLES INSPECTED.

Raisins	Hams	Flour	Beans	Sugar
Currants	Bacon	Wheat	Rice	Potatoes
Figs	Lard	Oat Meal	Barley	Nuts
Prunes	Lard Substitute	Peas	Tapioca	Pig's Feet in Salt

Tinned Goods.

Herrings	Mutton	Apples	Apricots
Salmon	Tongues	Peaches	Tomatoes
Sardines	Eggs	Pears	Plums
Beef	Milk	Pineapple	

TUBERCULOSIS.

WORK AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During the year 1919, 473 new patients were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, either at the Dispensary or at their own homes, as compared with 462 in 1918.

The following Table shows these cases divided into—

- (1) Cases sent with suspicious symptoms.
- (2) Cases examined as contacts of previously existing cases.
- (3) The result of the examination.

	Cases with Suspicious Symptoms			Contacts		Total		
Definite	...	177	...	26	...	203	}	473
Suspicious	...	158	...	26	...	184		
Negative	...	65	...	21	...	86		

Children under 14 years (included in above):—

	Cases with Suspicious Symptoms			Contacts		Total		
Definite	...	39	...	14	...	53	}	175
Suspicious	...	45	...	20	...	65		
Negative	...	41	...	16	...	57		

Classification according to Site of Disease :—

Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	194

Classification of Pulmonary cases according to Stage of Disease :—

Stage 1 (Turban) with slight general toxaemia,	107
„ 1 „ „ marked „ „	30
„ 2 „ „ slight „ „	15
„ 2 „ „ marked „ „	26
„ 3 „ „ slight „ „	1
„ 3 „ „ marked „ „	15

Number of Child Contacts notified for examination to the School Medical Officers—160.

During the year 936 patients attended the Dispensary for treatment and to be kept under observation. Of these, 452 were insured persons under the National Health Insurance Act, and 484 were non-insured.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

272 Discharged Soldiers were examined during the year, 141 of these being old cases and 131 new cases. Reports respecting all of them were sent either to the Ministry of Pensions or to the Local War Pensions Committee. It was found possible to provide Sanatorium treatment for all those considered to be suitable for this form of treatment practically without having to establish a waiting list. This satisfactory state of affairs was made possible by the loyal co-operation of the Preston Insurance Committee on whom the duty of providing treatment for discharged soldiers had been placed, and whose Secretary was instrumental in obtaining accommodation for these men. Unfortunately, however, some of the discharged soldiers were found to be suitable only for the Chestnuts Hospital, where there was sometimes a short waiting list. The chief difficulty with the discharged tuberculous soldier is the finding of suitable employment for him. The number of Colonies for the training of men in trades at which they are likely to make a living is increasing and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of any Colonies, at a reasonable distance, which offer facilities for the training of the men. This matter is an important one as it has been noticed by most observers that the discharged men are much happier and better in health when their minds are occupied by some interesting work. At the end of the year there were, approximately, 196 discharged tuberculous soldiers in the Borough.

The number of notifications received by the Medical Officer of Health during the last five years is as follows :—

Year.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
1915	342	...	...	...	...	52
1916	310	...	...	...	...	59
1917	338	...	...	...	...	49
1918	238	...	...	...	...	22
1919	281	...	...	...	...	25

At the end of 1919 the accommodation available in Sanatoria is as follows :—

No. of Beds.	Sanatorium.	Authority.		
5	Stanhope, Durham.	Preston Insurance Committee.		
6	Crossley, Cheshire.	„	„	„
7	Dean Head, Near Leeds.	„	„	„
(For Discharged Soldiers only).				

No. of Beds.	Sanatorium.	Authority.
10	Bowdon, Cheshire.	Preston Corporation.
4	Freshfield.	„ „
16	Chestnuts, Ribblesdale.	„ „

In addition to this list there were on an average 20 beds occupied by discharged soldiers in various Sanatoria.

Beds for non-pulmonary cases requiring operative treatment are obtained as required in voluntary institutions.

The two Convalescent Homes for Children, viz. :—Ormerod Home, St. Annes, and Reynold's Home, Lytham, continue to do good work.

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

Previous to April, 1919, the work of visiting the patients' homes, etc., was done by one Nurse. It had been felt for some time however, that for the work of the whole town to be done thoroughly it required a larger staff, and an additional Nurse, Miss Edmundson, took up duty on 15th April, 1919. In July, Nurse Abbott, who had held the senior post, resigned on receiving another appointment, Nurse Edmundson was promoted to the senior position and Nurse Jones was appointed to take her place. The town was accordingly divided into two areas, each Nurse being responsible for the visits in her area.

The houses inspected may be described as follows :—

(1)	4	Houses	had	2	rooms.
	55	„	„	3	„
	40	„	„	4	„
	64	„	„	5	„
	19	„	„	6	„
	1	„	„	7	„
	3	„	„	8	„
	1	„	„	9	„
	1	„	„	10	„
	1	„	„	12	„

(2)	70	Houses	had	1	living	room.
	95	"	"	2	"	rooms.
	19	"	"	3	"	"
	3	"	"	4	"	"
	2	"	"	5	"	"

 189

(3)	3	Houses	had	1	Bedroom.
	86	"	"	2	Bedrooms.
	91	"	"	3	"
	5	"	"	4	"
	3	"	"	5	"
	1	"	"	7	"

 189

This works out at an average of 4.37 rooms per house and 5.07 persons per house.

Sleeping Accommodation :—

Sleep alone in room	69	—	36.12%
Do not sleep alone in room	122	—	63.88%
Sleep alone in bed	104	—	54.46%
Do not sleep alone in bed	87	—	45.54%

Mortality Statistics :—

(1) Yearly death rates from Tuberculosis of the Lungs since 1910, per thousand population :—

1910	...	.99	1915	...	1.17
1911	...	1.27	1916	...	1.05
1912	...	1.02	1917	...	1.25
1913	...	1.08	1918	...	1.20
1914	...	.92	1919	...	0.95

(2) Yearly death rates from Tuberculosis of Organs other than the Lungs since 1910, per thousand population :—

191079	}	5-yearly average—	.47
1911	...	.43	
1912	...	.38	
1913	...	.41	
1914	...	.35	
191544	}	5-yearly average—	.40
1916	...	.38	
1917	...	.39	
1918	...	.46	
1919	...	.34	

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—

MALES.			FEMALES.		
1915	.....	63	1915	... ..	68
1916	.....	59	1916	.....	57
1917	.....	61	1917	.....	72
1918	.....	67	1918	.....	60
1919	.....	48	1919	.....	66

Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—

1915	.....	28	1915	.....	18
1916	.....	29	1916	.....	13
1917	.....	17	1917	.....	25
1918	.....	29	1918	.....	20
1919	.....	17	1919	.....	24

There were thus 155 deaths (including transferable deaths) in the Borough during the year 1919, from Tuberculosis in one form or another, as against 176 in 1918, and 175 in 1917.

TABLE A.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Table showing Number of Deaths (including Transferable Deaths)
during the year 1919.

Age Periods	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Total
Females	4	25	26	9	2	66
Males	1	...	2	12	16	14	3	48
Total	1	...	6	37	42	23	5	114

TABLE B.

OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Table showing Number of Deaths (including Transferable Deaths)
during the year 1919.

Age Periods.	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 45	45 - 65	65 & over	Total
Females	2	1	3	4	3	6	5	...	24
Males	6	1	5	...	3	1	1	...	17
Total	8	2	8	4	6	7	6	...	41

WORK IN THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Specimens of Sputum examined ...	...	...	...	437
Swabs for Throat Affections ...	...	...	...	126
Blood ...	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ...	...	...	...	10
Other Pathological Specimens ...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	...	...	...	583

THE OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Since the establishment of School Medical Inspection, it has been realized that many children do not thrive while attending schools in town, and in many parts of the country experiments in open-air classes and schools had been tried. These had been so successful that it was decided to establish an open-air school in Preston, and when the V.A.D. Hospital in Moor Park was vacated by the Military Authorities early in the year, it was decided to utilize part of the building as an Open-Air School. This School was opened on June 16th, 1919.

Children suitable for attending this school were chosen by the Schools Medical Officers in consultation with the Tuberculosis Officer. The cases chosen were pre-tubercular children and very early non-infectious cases of Tuberculosis. Meals are given at the school and periods of rest are arranged for the children.

On paying a visit to the school the first thing noticeable is the marked difference between the children who have been attending for some weeks and those who have just begun their attendance. The former are bright-eyed, rosy and alert and the latter white-faced and tired looking. If any criticism can be passed on the Open-Air School it is that it is too small. A more satisfactory alternative to a larger school would be the establishment of a second open-air school in another part of the town.

THE CHESTNUTS HOSPITAL.

Chestnuts House, Ribblesdale, was opened as a Hospital for advanced cases of Tuberculosis on the 19th June, 1919. The opening ceremony was performed by Sir Charles Brown, with the Mayor (Sir Harry Cartmell) presiding. Accommodation was made in the house for 14 patients, 4 male and 10 female (or children), and one male patient was accommodated in a shelter which the authorities of the Voluntary Aid Hospital in Moor Park had kindly given for use at the Chestnuts. There has been up to the present, unfortunately, a waiting list for this Hospital both on the male and female side, discharged soldiers for the most part, filling the male waiting list. In those cases where some improvement was hoped for, improvement took place and in a few instances it was possible after some months' treatment at the Chestnuts, to send them to other Sanatoria for further treatment. Where the unfortunate ones were concerned, for whom no hope could be entertained, they had the inestimable advantage

of being nursed in suitable surroundings and by trained hands. It is hoped that the segregation of advanced cases will lessen infection of relatives and others, and although it is too early yet to estimate properly the advantages of such Hospitals, we can almost certainly look for a falling off in the incidence of this disease.

INFLUENZA IN RELATION TO TUBERCULOSIS.

The three epidemics of Influenza, all occurring within twelve months, have left behind them a number of cases of Tuberculosis. One peculiarity of many of these patients was that they were in an advanced stage of the disease before it was possible to diagnose, with any degree of certainty, their complaint as Tuberculosis. The medical men of the Country were awake to the fact that there is a danger of Tuberculosis following Influenza and kept a watch accordingly, but in spite of their vigilance a number of cases became very rapidly worse. Many people were obliged to get up too soon on account of others in the house falling ill, and many returned to work too soon, with the result that their vitality remained at a low ebb and they fell easy victims to Tuberculosis. The experience gained during these epidemics has, I think, taught us that Influenza requires a long convalescence and preferably a convalescence in the country, or by the seaside.

PROPOSED SANATORIUM.

The plans for the Corporation's new Sanatorium at Longridge, 8 miles from Preston, have now been completed and approved, and it is hoped that building will commence very soon. Provision will be made for 80 beds, allocated as follows :—

- (a) Pavilion for 50 early pulmonary cases.
- (b) A Nursing Pavilion for 30 cases of the more advanced type.

The completion of this institution will dispense with the present unsatisfactory state of having the patients scattered about the country, many of them being very considerable distances from home. In addition, the Chestnuts Sanatorium will then be freed and can be utilised in some other way in the Scheme. There is no Colony in existence as yet and this is one of the uses to which the "Chestnuts" may be put—at least as a basis for future extension along these lines. Land, gardens, hot-houses and out-buildings exist ready for the training of ex-service men in the various suitable occupations.

AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

This is in process of inception and it is expected to have it inaugurated and discharging its functions in the very near future.

TABLE C.

Occupations of Cases Notified in 1919.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Children (School)	32	39	71	2	2	4
Children (Under School Age)	3	...	3	5	2	7
Mechanics	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mill Workers	10	36	46	...	...	...
Housework .....	...	32	32	...	1	1
No Occupation	5	12	17	4	4	8
Clerks and Shop Assistants	10	3	13	1	...	1
Railwaymen	1	...	1	...	...	...
Labourers	9	...	9	...	...	...
Out-door Workers	6	...	6	...	...	...
Indoor Workers	9	...	9	...	...	...
Discharged Soldiers	43	...	43	2	...	2
Plumbers and Painters	2	...	2	...	...	...
Wood Workers	2	...	2	...	...	...
Nurses .....	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total	144	137	281	15	10	25

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Scheme for the control and treatment of Venereal Disease consists up to the present simply of Treatment Clinics, which are held at the Royal Infirmary. During the earlier part of the year one Clinic was held per week for men and one for women, but later in the year, viz., November 1st, it was found necessary to establish a second weekly Clinic for men. It is to be regretted that no beds are available for the treatment of Venereal Disease, but the Royal Infirmary is not large enough to accommodate any more patients. There are no facilities at present for irrigation of cases of gonorrhoea during the intervals between the clinics, but the need for this kind of treatment is acknowledged, and at the time of writing this Report the possibility of providing such facilities is under consideration by the Infirmary Board. No special Medical Officer has been appointed for the treatment of Venereal Disease—the Honorary Medical Officers of the Hospital taking the Clinics in rotation.

Free supplies of Salvarsan substitutes have been provided by the Council to general practitioners during the year, as shown in the following Table:—

Salvarsan Substitutes supplied to Medical Practitioners during 1919.

(Not including supplies to V.D. Clinic).

GALYL.			NEOKHARSIVAN.				NOVARSENOBILLON.					
·25	·30	·45	·45	·6	75	·9	·15	·30	45	6	·75	·9
6	25	4	2	25	...	12	...	7	52	1	116	6

604 Pathological specimens have been sent for examination by local practitioners and the Medical Officers of the Venereal Diseases Clinic, particulars of which are given on page 37.

Table showing results of Examinations
carried out for the Diagnosis of Venereal Diseases at the University,
Department of Pathology, Manchester, during the Year 1919.

SYPHILIS.							
WASSERMANN REACTION.				SPIROCHÆTÆ.			
Total submitted for Examination	Positive	Negative	Not Examined	Total submitted for Examination	Positive	Negative	Not Examined
591	322	261	8	...	...	...	...

GONORRHŒA.				Total Number of Specimens Examined
GONOCOCCUS.				
Total submitted for Examination	Positive	Negative	Not Examined	604
13	5	8	...	

A Table is appended which shows the number and type of cases treated at the Venereal Clinic during the year. It is obvious from this table that the advantage taken of the treatment for Gonorrhoea in women (which is so very important from the point of view of the race and also as regards eventual invalidism in the sufferer) is practically nil. The percentage of females attending, suffering from Syphilis, to the number of males is also remarkably low. There appears also to be some difficulty in persuading those who begin treatment to continue with it until a cure is effected. The results generally, however, are good, especially as the control and treatment of Venereal Disease is still in its infancy especially in the minds of the general public.

**RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Preston Royal Infirmary during
the year ended 31st December, 1919.**

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1919, were under treatment or observation for :—	5	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	10	6
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	132	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	70
Soft Chancre only .....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Gonorrhœa only .....	...	...	...	...	59	1	...	...	59	1
Syphilis and Soft Chancre	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	7	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	14	2
Gonorrhœa and Soft Chancre .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions other than venereal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	28	98	28
Total—Item 2	147	71	15	...	66	2	98	28	326	101
Total—Items 1 and 2	152	77	16	...	70	2	98	28	336	107
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	21	12	4	...	16	...	...	...	41	12
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	20	18	3	...	19	...	98	28	140	46
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for :—	102	45	9	...	31	2	...	...	142	47
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	152	77	16	...	70	2	98	28	336	107
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from :—	1342	892	206	...	246	15	174	45	1968	952
8. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons who were suffering from :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Examination of Pathological material :—	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction						
	Spirochetes		Gonococci		Other Organisms					
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.			
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	Nil.		Preston..... 2 Lancs..... 1 Westmorland 0		... ... ...		322 142 1			

**Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the Year,
classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.**

	Preston	Lancs.	Greenock	Westmor- land	Total
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	153	65	...	...	218
Soft Chancre	7	8	...	...	15
Gonorrhœa	53	14	1	...	68
Conditions other than venereal	90	35	...	1	126
Total	303	122	1	1	427
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	2028	889	1	2	2920
C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area .....	...	...	...	...	...
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the					
1. Out-patient Clinic					
Novarsenobillon..... .45	228	100	...	...	328
..... .75	676	338	..	...	1014
Hg.	1189	542	1	...	1732
Gonorrhœa Outfits, Medicines.....	270	94	...	...	364
2. In-Patient Department .....	...	...	...	...	...
To patients residing in each area .....	...	...	...	...	...
E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses ...	Novarsenobillon .45 to .75.				
F. State the number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment	Six and then an interval.				
G. State in what proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of Syphilis	The whole.				
H. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page	Up to the present it has been the practice to discontinue treatment after 2 negative Wassermans have been obtained and advise the patient to have further tests at periodic intervals.				

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This Department of the Public Health Work is controlled—in accordance with the Act of 1918—by a special Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, composed of the Health Committee, together with six ladies co-opted from the Infant Welfare Voluntary Workers' Association. At the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, this Committee decided in May, 1919, to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer of Health to carry out the work under the Infant Welfare and Maternity Act, including the inspection of Midwives.

There were at the beginning of the year 39 Midwives on the Register for the Borough. Of these, 18 were trained and had the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, or of some institution whose training in Midwifery is recognised by the Board, while 21 were merely certified.

72 Inspections of midwives were carried out, either at their own homes or at the Health Office, and 9 inspections were made of midwives during their conduct of a case. In each case their work was found to be of a satisfactory character and what is very pleasing is the fact that all showed themselves willing to receive instructions and suggestions regarding their work. In no case has it been found necessary to report a midwife to the Central Midwives' Board for disobedience to the rules of the Board. This work has not been carried out as systematically as one could have wished owing to the resignation of Dr. A. M. Hewat as Tuberculosis Officer, with the result that two departments had to be administered by one Assistant Medical Officer of Health for three months.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There are now five Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, each being established in the district of a Health Visitor. At these Centres the mothers bring their children (up to five years of age) to be weighed and to receive advice regarding them. It has now been arranged for two Health Visitors to attend at each Centre. This has been made possible by holding the Centres on different afternoons during the week. Medical inspection of all the children attending the Centres takes place at least once a fortnight.

The following Table shows the total attendances at the Centres during the year :—

Walker Street Centre	...	...	...	...	...	2344
Deepdale Mill Street Centre	...	...	...	...	...	1656
Fylde Road Centre	...	...	...	...	...	1474
Manchester Road Centre	...	...	...	...	...	1758
Savoy Street Centre	...	...	...	...	...	976
						—
Total, including 722 new cases						8208

The following Table shows the number of children on the Register of each Centre for the year :—

Walker Street Centre	...	...	...	...	...	450
Deepdale Mill Street Centre	...	...	...	...	...	300
Fylde Road Centre	...	...	...	...	...	350
Manchester Road Centre	...	...	...	...	...	280
Savoy Street Centre	...	...	...	...	...	170
						—
Total, including 722 new cases						1550

Home-visiting of children up to school age is carried out by the Health Visitors. After the age of five years, the visiting is done by the School Nurses.

The whole of the work at the Centres is not, however, done by the Health Visitors and the Medical Officer. In Preston we are fortunate in having a very efficient Voluntary Workers' Association, the members of which are responsible for the clerical work at the Centres and also for teaching the mothers cutting-out, sewing and knitting. It was felt also that the teaching of cookery was a very essential part of the Infant Welfare work and Miss Clarke, a trained teacher of Cookery, was appointed to visit the Centres and give demonstrations in simple cottage cookery and also invalid cookery. These demonstrations have proved highly successful and have been very much appreciated by the mothers.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918 :—The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee appointed a small Sub-Committee to administer the above Order, and this Committee considered it advisable, in order to eliminate fraud as much as possible, that the Health Visitors, in the case of each application for free milk, should make investigations regarding the weekly income of the house, these details being checked by the employer. A fairly generous standard of weekly income (for each member of the household) was adopted, after the Committee had had some experience, and milk granted according to the need of mother or child as the case might be. In cases of emergency milk was granted on the authority of the Medical Officer of Health.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Perhaps one of the most important, if not the most important, part of the Infant Welfare and Maternity Scheme is the Ante-Natal work, especially in view of the fact that one of the chief causes of death in infants under one year is due to the fact that they have been born prematurely. The Health Committee, therefore, decided to establish an Ante-Natal Clinic, which is held once a week at 2 North Road. The work of the Clinic, owing to various difficulties, was not properly begun until September, but already it gives promise of doing very useful work. At the Infant Welfare Centres 282 expectant mothers attended during the year and in cases where something abnormal was suspected they were sent on to the Ante-Natal Clinic for special consideration. The midwives and medical practitioners in the town also sent cases to the Clinic. Up to the present the patients have been referred back to their own medical attendants for treatment, but it may be found advisable later to give treatment to the poorer patients, as these very often hesitate to run into expense. Up to the end of the year 30 new patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and received advice, while 53 re-attendances were made.

There is great need in Preston of a Maternity Hospital, especially for abnormal cases of confinement, as in many instances life could be saved if any operation necessary could be performed under the aseptic conditions prevailing in Hospital and with the skilled assistance available there.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals are recommended by the Ministry of Health in the Act of 1918 and it would be well to consider the advisability of establishing such an institution in the near future in Preston.

BABY WEEK.

The third Baby Week held in Preston took place on the 8th and 9th July. On these days an exhibition, promoted by the Voluntary Workers' Association, was held in the P.S.A. Rooms, Lancaster Road. Here, suitable garments for infants and children were shown, also suitable and unsuitable bottles, teats, foods, etc., for the infant and the mother, while demonstrations on baby-bathing, cooking and cutting-out were also given. The mothers attended in large numbers and were supplied with refreshments by the Voluntary ladies. An entertainment was given to the parents in the Guild Hall, which was thoroughly enjoyed, and on the educational side a Conference was held at which Dr. Maurice Craig and Mrs. Gotto gave most interesting and instructive addresses. The week was, on the whole, a most successful one and we are indebted to the Voluntary Workers' Association for their help and initiative in the matter.

STILL-BIRTHS.

95 Still-births were reported as having taken place in the Borough during 1919. All these have been investigated and the majority have been cases of premature birth, while a minority have been due to obstructed or abnormal labour. There is still great difficulty in determining the cause of the premature birth, although Venereal Disease is suspected in many cases. I consider it, however, both unwise and unfair to make any definite statement on this subject unless Wassermann Tests have been carried out. There is also the problem of how far employment of pregnant women in factories and workshops may lead to premature labour although investigations carried out in connection with munition factories have been very re-assuring. But, in my opinion, further investigations are required before any definite statement can be made on this subject.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, ETC.

17 Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. These cases were visited at once by the Health Visitor for the district, who instructed the parents, if the child was not already under a Doctor, to take medical advice at once or to take the child to the Eye Department of the Royal Infirmary. The Health Visitors were also made responsible for seeing that the instructions regarding treatment were

carried out. Out of the seventeen cases, sixteen made a complete recovery and in the case of the seventeenth the parents left the town and the result of treatment could not be ascertained.

Nine cases of Puerperal Fever were reported, resulting in one death. A Maternity Hospital, with a Septic Ward, would be invaluable in these cases as it would then be possible to reduce infection of other cases to a minimum.

Three cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. These cases were isolated at their own homes for a period, and all are making slow recoveries under massage treatment.

During the year an epidemic of Measles, large in numbers but mild in character, took place. Of the cases notified 1,172 were children under 5 years of age, resulting in 21 deaths. There have been very few cases of Epidemic Diarrhoea in children for several years in the Borough and this year only 24 deaths took place from this cause.

The following Table gives information as to the manner in which cases of child-birth have been attended :—

ATTENDANCE ON WOMEN AT CHILDBIRTH DURING 1919.

(January 1st to December 31st.)

Dis- trict	Number of Births attended by Midwives without Medical help	Number of Births attended by Doctors	Number of Births in which Midwives required Medical help	Total Births Visited	Per cent. of cases attended by Midwives	Per cent. of cases attended by Doctor.
"A" ...	275	54	99	428	64%	13%
"B" ...	312	21	89	422	74%	5%
"C" ...	374	33	73	480	78%	7%
"D" ...	221	36	44	301	73%	12%
"E" ...	246	29	78	353	69%	8%
Totals	1,428	173	383	1,984 Total Births notified 2101	72%	9%

Percentage of Births visited to total births notified 94.4

Illegitimate Births.

1911 to 1919.

Year.	Registered. in Borough		Outward Transfers		INWARD TRANSFERS.				NET TOTALS FOR BOROUGH			
	M	F.	M	F	From Fulwood Workhouse		Other Sources		M	F		
1911	84	67	...	...	11	17	...	2	95	86	—	181
1912	65	52	...	...	7	14	3	...	75	66	—	141
1913	61	67	...	...	5	7	...	2	66	76	—	142
1914	79	51	...	...	8	8	...	1	87	60	—	147
1915	67	42	...	...	12	10	1	...	80	52	—	132
1916	69	59	...	...	3	9	1	2	73	70	—	143
1917	72	71	...	...	15	6	1	2	88	79	—	167
1918	77	90	1	1	6	10	...	...	82	99	—	181
1919	93	75	3	3	7	5	...	...	97	77	—	174

There can now be no doubt that the work done under the Infant Welfare and Maternity Act is exceedingly valuable, both from an individual point of view and from the point of view of the race. An interesting comparison and one that it may be possible to carry out in future years when we are working with our full staff, will be the comparison of the death-rate among infants attending the Centres with the average rate throughout the town. In this work we are still severely handicapped for want of a Children's Hospital in the town and that one is badly needed, is I think, conceded by most people of experience. It was decided, however, to build as a War Memorial, a wing on to the Royal Infirmary for the accommodation of infants and children, but the collection of the money for this purpose, and consequently the work, appears to have been held up.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The basis of the work of the Health Visitors is the Notification of Births Act, which provides that every birth occurring in the Borough must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. The total number of births notified during the year was 2,101.

The following Summary shows the work done by the Health Visitors during the year :—

		District A.	District B.	District C.	District D.	District. E.	Total.		
Visits, Births.	{	Number of Houses visited	430	390	421	288	346	1875	
		,, ,, Found Clean	413	373	405	284	335	1810	
		,, ,, Found Dirty	17	17	16	4	11	65	
	{	Children {	Breast Fed	372	340	361	247	296	1616
		Partially Breast Fed	4	1	...	6	7	18	
		Artificially Fed	36	27	41	21	33	158	
	{	Occupation of Mother. {	Home Permanently	313	290	345	227	247	1422
		Home Temporarily	109	99	76	45	99	428	
		Home and Work	8	1	...	16	...	25	
Expectant Mothers.	{	Number of Cases	57	87	58	158	110	470	
	{	Number of Visits	55	86	122	185	87	535	
		Number of Re-visits to Births	2385	1316	2045	1866	2402	10014	
		,, Tube Bottles in use at Re-visits	26	81	18	85	51	261	
Visits, House to House	{	Number of Houses visited	165	150	...	88	99	502	
		,, ,, Found Clean	125	97	...	71	66	359	
		,, ,, Found Dirty	40	53	...	17	33	143	
Visits, Infectious Disease.	{	Number of Houses visited	257	442	228	488	265	1680	
		Measles	194	385	166	393	125	1263	
		Whooping Cough	13	17	23	37	22	112	
		Chicken Pox	15	21	18	19	49	122	
		Mumps, Ringworm, Eczema, Sore Head	35	19	21	39	69	183	
		Number of Re-visits, Infectious Diseases	42	47	118	86	23	316	
		Number of Visits to Ophthalmia Cases	2	4	3	2	5	16	
		,, Re-visits to Ophthalmia Cases	15	22	24	14	20	95	
		,, Visits, Puerperal Fever	5	2	...	...	1	8
		,, Re-visits, Puerperal Fever	15	...	...	...	5	20
Visits. Measles, Whooping Cough, Deaths.	{	Number of Houses visited	1	5	...	2	1	9	
		,, ,, Found Clean	1	4	...	2	1	8	
		,, ,, Found Dirty .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Visits, Diarrhoea. Deaths.	{	Number of Houses visited	3	1	3	3	2	12	
		,, ,, Found Clean	3	...	1	3	2	9	
		,, ,, Found Dirty .....	...	1	2	...	...	3
	{	Children {	Breast Fed	1	1	1	3
		Partially Breast Fed .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Artificially Fed		2	...	2	2	2	8		
Infant Welfare Centres	{	Number of Attendances, Children	1474	1656	2344	1758	976	8208	
		,, New Cases ,, 	204	126	211	114	67	722	
		,, Children on Register .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Number of Attendances, Expectant Mothers	69	85	54	53	21	282	
		,, New Cases ,, 	20	1	28	14	6	69	

Table showing prevalence of the undermentioned diseases in Schools.

SCHOOL.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ringw'rm Eczema, Sore Eyes Heads, &c.
Parish Church .....	...	8	...	...	1	...	...
St. James' .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
St. Augustine's .....	...	27	...	...	1	1	8
St. Saviour's .....	...	6	...	...	4	3	...
Grimshaw Street British .....	...	13	6	...	1	1	3
St. Stephen's	1	5	...	1	3	...	5
Christ Church	1	3	...	...	...	1	...
Hincksman Memorial .....	...	2	...	4	8	2	3
St. Mary's R.C. ....	...	3	4	2	8	9	10
St. Wilfrid's	1	1	4	...	8	1	...
St. Michael's	1	1	1	1	4	3	6
Sacred Heart .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton Wesleyan .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Andrew's	3	1	...	...	5	1	9
Roebuck Street Council	2	3	5	1	7	3	7
St. Walburge's	1	4	3	...	5	...	...
St. Mark's	1	4	...	2	6	...	1
St. Peter's .....	...	8	...	...	3	...	4
Emmanuel .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Plungington Road National ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Eldon Street Council .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Moor Park Wesleyan .....	...	3	2	...	15	18	1
English Martyrs' Elementary ....	...	5	2	2	5	...	8
St. Jude's, Kent Street	3	11	6	...	4	2	2
Park Secondary	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deepdale Council .....	...	5	...	...	3	...	6
St. Paul's	1	6	3	...	1	2	...
St. Ignatius' Elementary .....	...	13	8	...	4	6	16
St. Ignatius' H.G. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
All Saints' .....	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
Holy Trinity .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Orchard U.M.F.C. ....	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
St. Luke's	1	14	...	2	2	2	...
St. Joseph's	4	6	15	1	2	...	7
St. Matthew's	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
St. Matthew's Branch .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennyson Road .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's C.E. ....	...	...	9	...	2	...	...
St. Mary's Street Wesleyan	1	9	...	...	...	3	1
Ribbleton Avenue	4	...	...	...	7	...	2
St. Thomas'	2	1	...	...	2	...	...

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Borough is divided into four areas for Sanitary Inspection, a Sanitary Inspector being allotted to each area. There is also an Inspector whose sole duties are in connection with the food and meat inspection. In addition to his ordinary duties one of the Inspectors carries out the inspection of Canal Boats, and Fish Market and another inspects the warehouses at the Docks and all ships arriving at the Docks. All the Inspectors have been appointed Administrative Officers under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, but this, to be done thoroughly, would entail a large amount of work and the Sanitary Inspectors have not the time for it. It may be found necessary in the near future to appoint a special Officer under this Act. The Factories and Workshops in each district are inspected at regular intervals as also premises where offensive trades are carried on.

There is an Infectious Diseases Hospital inside the Borough, in Deepdale Road, with accommodation for 60 patients. This Hospital consists of an administrative block, and 4 isolation blocks, each block having one or more side rooms for observation cases. The diseases admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Enccephalitis Lethargica. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, with the following Nursing Staff :—Matron, Sister, 2 Charge Nurses, 2 Assistant Nurses and 7 Probationers.

As regards Small Pox, an arrangement was made with the Fylde, Preston and Garstang Joint Small Pox Hospital Board by which a retaining fee is paid to that Authority for the use, when necessary, of beds at the Elswick Small Pox Hospital.

In addition to the Isolation Hospital, the following Hospitals are inside the Borough :—

- Royal Infirmary—150 beds, of which 40 are used for children under 14 years. Of the 40, ten are allotted to children under 5 years.
- Chestnuts Borough Hospital—(see Tuberculosis Report, page 34).
- St. Joseph's Hospital (Catholic Charity)—38 beds and 2 cots.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses in the Borough of Preston at the end of 1919 was 27,869, this number including 24,800 for the working classes. The estimated population of the Borough at the end of the year was 122,168. A new industry, viz., the manufac-

ture of felt hats, is being introduced into the town and this may affect the population to a slight degree in the near future. It was estimated that the shortage of houses for this population was 1,792. A Housing Scheme to be carried out by the Local Authority was drawn up, which provides for the erection of 497 new houses, 221 on land at Ribbleton belonging to the Corporation, and 276 at Holme Slack, also on Corporation land. Building operations are now in progress on both these Sites.

Overcrowding to some extent has been caused by this shortage of houses and has amounted to the following :—981 tenements exist where there are more than two occupants per room, and the total number of occupiers of these tenements amounts to 9,050. The number of houses intended for one family only which are now occupied (without special adaptation) by two or more families is 628. It is considered that the completion of the new houses will overcome this difficulty of overcrowding which is the result of practically no building of houses having taken place since 1914.

The general standard of houses in the district is good, the working class houses being mostly built on the cottage system with each a back door and a flagged yard. Many of these houses, built during the ten years previous to 1914, have baths and all have modern sanitary conveniences. The better class houses in the suburbs are all detached or semi-detached and have all modern conveniences.

There are at present 52 back-to-back houses in the Borough and practically all are on scheduled areas. The general defects found to exist in houses in these areas are—defective drains, water-closets, downspouts, gutters, roofs, plaster work and windows, yard pavement, and slopstone pipes.

No action has yet been taken under the Housing Acts as regards unfit houses, but the usual notices have been served on the owners under the Public Health Act. All such notices have been complied with as far as has been possible under existing conditions and in all cases the more serious defects have been remedied. The chief difficulties which have arisen in connection with this work of repair have been through shortage of labour and still more shortage of material. These matters, however, now appear to be gradually righting themselves.

The water supply to all houses is good, and many years ago all privies except 42 were converted into water closets. This enormous piece of work was the result of the wise and tactful efforts of the late Dr. Pilkington.

Galvanized covered ashpails are provided by the owners to all houses and these are emptied once a week (and in some districts twice a week) by the scavengers.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—No action has been taken as regards areas represented before the beginning of the year under Part I or II of the Housing Act, 1890.

Twelve areas have been represented during the year as unhealthy areas, covering an acreage of 12.43, with 806 houses and a population of 2,871. No further action has yet been taken in the matter. No action has been taken under any of the Housing Acts—all notices, etc., have been served under the Public Health Act. The work done under this Act will be seen in the Summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. It is proposed, however, that in future the work will be carried out under the Housing Act, 1919.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

Canal Boat Acts, 1877 and 1884.

I beg to submit the following Report dealing with the condition of the Canal Boats coming under the jurisdiction of this Sanitary Authority for the year ending December 31st, 1919.

Several changes have taken place during the past year in respect to these boats; the "Astland" No. 56 is now at Skipton, the "Ann" No. 15 and "Sarah" No. 38 have been transferred from Messrs. W. & J. Turner to Messrs. Baines Bros., whilst the boats "Stella" No. 50, "Olive" No. 51, and "Florence" No. 52 have been purchased by the Government (National Projectile Factory, Lancaster).

In the Report for 1918, reference was made to an application for registration of a Steam Boat for towing purposes only; this boat was duly registered in January as the "Ruby" No. 57.

The Register now shows that 57 boats have been registered of which 26 have been cancelled, thus leaving 31 on the Register.

All but four of these boats have been inspected at various periods of the year, as have also others registered at Lancaster.

One, the "Royal Oak" No. 55 is laid up at her owner's place outside the Borough Boundary; the other three are at Lancaster.

One case of infringement of the Regulations has taken place; this was reported from Lancaster, in regard to the boat "Nellie," No. 53, having no

certificate on board; on investigation it was ascertained that a slight mistake had taken place in removing the certificate and it was replaced on board as soon as possible after receipt of the Notice.

As in the last four years, several boats have been laid up.

In a few cases, the painting of cabins is still overdue although a number of them have been brought up to date during the year.

On inspection, the Boats are found to be in a very satisfactory condition.

No case of Infectious Disease has been found on the boats, but one case of Typhoid Fever has been notified as occurring amongst the occupants; this was a youth of 17 years of age, the son of a Canal Boat Owner; he had not been on a boat for several weeks prior to notification of the disease. At the outset of the illness, the patient was apparently suffering from a cold; he was confined to bed on Whit-Saturday, and a doctor was called in who certified the date of onset of disease as June 17th. The patient was satisfactorily isolated at his home and all the necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease. On the recovery of the patient, the disinfection of the premises, bedding and clothing was carried out under the supervision of the Inspector.

The work of supervision has been carried out as in the past 13 years by Inspector Crossthwaite, in addition to his other Sanitary duties, no special remuneration being provided for this portion of his work.

The following Table shows the details of occupation and inspection during the past 10 years, and indicates a slight decrease in the number of children under School age.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
No. of Inspections ...	123	123	108	115	98	104	122	113	121	124
Males in Occupation...	150	162	133	138	112	83	52	67	115	129
Females in Occupation	81	73	60	65	59	52	24	33	50	57
Children in Occupation	81	75	50	44	58	69	10	25	40	27

All other details are shewn on the attached Statistical Supplement.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

As will be seen from the accompanying Table the number of patients admitted to the Hospital during the year was nearly twice that of 1918. This was due to an increase of Typhoid, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases. The death rate in the Isolation Hospital is very low especially as some of the Diphtheria cases have been admitted in practically a moribund condition. In spite of this, it will be noticed that the death rate of Diphtheria nursed at home is exactly twice the rate of those nursed in Hospital. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a satisfactory domestic and nursing staff and in keeping them at the high level one would desire, and all credit is due to the Matron and her Assistant Nurses for the excellent results obtained by their nursing. In spite of the increase in the cost of food, etc., the weekly cost per patient stands at the very low figure of 6s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The following Table summarises the number of patients and the result of treatment :—

TABLE A.

Disease	In Hospital Dec, 31, 1918	Admissions	Recoveries	Deaths	In Hospital Dec. 31, 1919
Typhoid Fever	0	13	11	1	1
Scarlet Fever	2	95	77	2	18
Diphtheria	3	97	82	7	11
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE B.

MORTALITY FROM TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, AND DIPHTHERIA—IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND AT HOME.

CASE RATE.

		Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Hospital Rate ...	...	0·13%	1·9%	7·2%
Home Rate...	...	0·00%	0·00%	14·0%

TABLE C.

MAINTENANCE, 1919, AND 4 PREVIOUS YEARS.

	£	s.	d.	
Cost of Food (Patients and Staff)	590	19	4	Year 1919
„ „ „ „	436	5	10	„ 1918
„ „ „ „	617	7	9	„ 1917
„ „ „ „	862	11	6	„ 1916
„ „ „ „	800	13	1	„ 1915
	£	s.	d.	
*Cost of Drugs, Dressings, &c.	145	2	1	Year 1919
„ „ „ „	104	14	2	„ 1918
„ „ „ „	130	18	11	„ 1917
„ „ „ „	181	12	4	„ 1916
„ „ „ „	156	9	3	„ 1915
	£	s.	d.	
Cost of Coal and Slack	435	15	6	Year 1919
„ „ „ „	403	3	7	„ 1918
„ „ „ „	576	7	6	„ 1917
„ „ „ „	326	7	5	„ 1916
„ „ „ „	292	3	4	„ 1915
	£	s.	d.	
Salaries	659	0	7	Year 1919
„	504	2	2	„ 1918
„	552	15	4	„ 1917
„	584	5	9	„ 1916
„	555	9	10	„ 1915

* Includes £76 16s. od. paid for Anti-Diphtheria Serum from which, in keeping with the provisions of the Diphtheria Anti-Toxin Order, 1910, Medical Practitioners in the Borough were supplied with Serum to the value of £30 5s. od.

TABLE C.—Continued.

Cost of Food at the Rate of :—

	£	s.	d.		
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day, per person, 6/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per week	17	2	2	Year	1919
10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ 6/3 „ „	16	5	0	„	1918
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. „ „ 6/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	15	18	6	„	1917
7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ 4/6 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	11	15	1	„	1916
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ 3/11 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	10	4	9	„	1915
6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. „ „ 3/11 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	10	4	9	„	1914

Average number of Patients per day 17·0

Average number of days in Hospital per Patient..... 29 9

Number of Patients admitted, 1919 206

„ „ „ 1918 106

„ „ „ 1917 174

„ „ „ 1916 390

„ „ „ 1915 465

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenditure, Year 1919	3164	6	8
„ „ „ 1918	2723	18	4
„ „ „ 1917	2932	5	10
„ „ „ 1916	3213	13	0
„ „ „ 1915	3083	19	3

SUMS PAID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE CORPORATION
DURING THE YEAR 1919.

	£	s.	d.
Rates Department, for Rates	302	1	8
Water Department, for Water	88	10	2
Tramways Department, for Current and Lamps	38	13	8
Estate Committee, for Ground Rent	51	12	5

£4800 17 11

	£	s.	d.
Sums paid to other Departments, 1918	408	19	2
„ „ „ 1917	365	14	3
„ „ „ 1916	400	10	7
„ „ „ 1915	430	2	8



COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

PRESTON:
R. SEED & SONS, 43 Guildhall Street and 12 Lune Street,
1920

Chief School Medical Officer's Report

For the Year ending 31st December, 1919.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

Owing to the sudden and unexpected death of our late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Pilkington, it is my duty to present to you this Report dealing with the health and physical condition of the children attending the Elementary Schools and with the results found upon Medical Inspection.

The number of ordinary Schools and departments remains unchanged and the medical examination of the children, and the general conditions under which it has been carried out, are very much the same as in the years of the war. The arrangement by which the work of medical inspection is divided between Dr. E. Rose and Dr. C. Pimblett still exists, the former taking the morning duty together with the supervision of the Clinic and the latter having charge of the afternoon work, the cases put forward for special examination and the scholarship candidates.

The cleaning and decorating of the following Schools was carried out during the year :—English Martyrs, Kenmure Place, St. Ignatius' Girls and Infants, Moor Park Wesleyan, Maitland Street, Marsh Lane, Orchard Street, Ashton Wesleyan Mixed, St. Peter's, St. Cuthbert's, Roebuck Street and Grimshaw Street.

Compared with 1918 the total number of children medically examined shows an increase of 774, the entrants alone showing an increase of 727.

The following table furnishes particulars as to the number in each of the various groups :—

Entrants	1601
Intermediate Group, 8 to 9 years	1959
Leavers	2191
	<hr/>
	5751
Special Cases	167
	<hr/>
Total.....	5918
	<hr/>
Re-inspections	208

Of the children composing the routine groups—Entrants, Intermediate and Leavers—I,III, or about one-fifth, were found to require and were accordingly recommended for treatment, medical or surgical. This is a slightly smaller proportion than in the previous year.

Scholarship Candidates.

In addition to the elementary school children, 28 candidates for scholarships tenable in the different secondary schools, were examined during the period of the Summer vacation. Of this number 21 were females and 7 males. In the case of 13 of these candidates, defects of a more or less serious nature were found to be existing, 3 having one or more carious teeth, 4 defective vision, 2 slight enlargement of the cervical glands, 1 enlarged tonsils, 1 scabies, 1 anæmia, and 1 heart. All these candidates, before the scholarships were actually assigned to them, were required to produce certificates from medical practitioners or registered dentists showing that the defects were remedied or were in process of satisfactory treatment.

Sanitary Arrangements.

As for some years past, supervision of the school buildings, playgrounds, latrines, etc., has remained in the hands of the Health Department, and the Sanitary Inspectors have given these matters regular and careful attention.

General Condition.

The arrangements for taking the height and weight of each child are still in abeyance but the medical inspectors consider that the health and general development of the children have not suffered from lack of food as regards quantity. Rather has it been that the children have suffered from an excess of food of an unsuitable character. Free meals have been given to the following numbers of children :—

Maitland Street	30.
Shepherd Street	74.
Roebuck Street	56.
Marsh Lane	75.

Medical Clinic and School Nurses.

The number of School Nurses, viz. :—three, remains the same. Nurse Edwards resigned on account of ill-health in April, and Nurse Whalley was appointed in her place. The arrangements for carrying on the work at the School Clinic remain the same, but the number of cases coming up for treatment has increased so much, namely, from 1,846 during the year 1918, to 2,381 during the year under consideration, that it may be necessary to make some new arrangements for the carrying on of this important work.

The following Table shows the number of cases which received treatment at the Clinic, the number in which advice only was given, the total number of attendances and the general results :—

Treatment at Medical Clinic.

Cases Treated 2381				Attendances 23,371			
				Defects.	Discharged.	Under Treatment.	
Blepharitis	...	...	...	272	...	238	26
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	275	...	231	44
Deafness	...	...	...	6	...	6	—
Enlarged Glands	...	...	...	51	...	50	1
Eczema	...	...	...	19	...	18	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	675	...	613	17
Chillblains	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Warts	...	...	...	12	...	11	1
Alopecia	...	...	...	13	...	10	3
Ringworm (S)	...	...	...	148	...	143	5
Seborrhoea	...	...	...	24	...	24	—
Dirty Heads	...	...	...	16	...	15	1
Septic Sores	...	...	...	1032	...	980	46
Ganglion	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
Injury to Arm	...	...	...	4	...	4	—
Cyst	...	...	...	1	...	1	—
Injury to Leg	...	...	...	3	...	3	—
Injury to Eye	...	...	...	3	...	3	—
Injury to Face	...	...	...	1	...	1	—
Scabies	...	...	...	11	...	9	2
Stiff Neck	...	...	...	1	...	1	—
Totals	...	...	...	2572	...	2364	148

18 Advised to attend P.R.I.

11 Treatment by own Doctor.

Left Town ... 1

Cases in which advice only was given:—

Whooping Cough	1	Enlarged Tonsils and	
Chicken Pox	14	Adenoids	5
Mumps	2	Dyspepsia	2
Tuberculosis	6	Hernia	1
Anaemia	7	Enlarged Glands	2
Debility	17	Eczema	2
Rheumatism	1	Impetigo	3
Chorea	3	Ringworm	7
Headache... ..	3	Seborrhoea	5
Epilepsy	1	Scabies	38
Mentally Defective	3	Rash	3
Defective Vision	4	Septic Sores	6
Deafness	2	Injury to Leg	4
Earache	1	Influenza	1
Cardiac Disease	3	Catarrh	1
Bronchitis	3	Dermatitis	2
Sore Throat	3	Scoliosis	1
Total	157		

Visits, re Physical Defects, etc.

Home Visits, following up defectives	3528
Home Visits, re Cleanliness of Heads	1732
Children inspected, re Cleanliness of Heads	18833
School Visits	373

The Open Air School.

The arrangements for the examination by the Tuberculosis Officer of children presenting symptoms of early Tubercle remain the same and have proved very satisfactory. The seriousness of the question of educating these children has been realized for some years and when the V.A.D. Hospital on Moor Park was vacated by the Military Authorities early in the year, it was decided to utilize part of the building as an Open-Air School.

I am indebted to Mr. Berry, Director of Education, for the following report on the opening of the Open-Air School:—

“The School was opened on June 16th, 1919. Previous to this the Director of Education had interviewed H.M. Inspector, Mr. Bloom, and Dr.

Crowley of the Board's Medical Staff, and as it was clear that the negotiations for the recognition of the school would be spread over a considerable period, the Committee, at their Meeting in May, authorised the Director of Education and the Medical Officer of Health to make arrangements for the opening of the school so that advantage might be taken of the summer weather. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary staff and up to the Midsummer Holidays it was possible only to give the children the benefits afforded by the site, and facilities for cleansing their bodies, particularly their teeth, faces and hands. After the Midsummer holidays arrangements were made for the provision of breakfasts and dinners and a mid-day rest. The benefits obtained from the complete arrangements were at once noticeable—the children's spirits improved with the fresh air and sunshine, and their weight began to increase with the nourishing diet and the rest. The experiment had justified itself but as there was not sufficient accommodation for all the children, it was decided to make a selection according to age, the younger children attending in the summer months and the older children in the winter months. Events showed the wisdom of this course for it was found that the younger children did not tolerate the severe weather of the winter so well as the older ones. The site is an ideal one, being surrounded by useful clumps of trees which provide shade when the sunlight is too dazzling in the open. It is readily accessible by the car routes and the slope allows the water to drain away readily. The buildings, which were well supplied with kitchen, scullery and larder have been easily adapted to their present use, providing teachers' rooms, cloak room for scholars, store rooms, rest room, dining room and schoolroom. The town should be grateful to Mr. Galloway and the other donors of the building for, had it not been for their generosity, the Open-Air School could not have been called into existence at this stage."

Dental Inspection and Clinic.

The examination of the children's teeth has been carried out by the Dental Officer during his visits to the various schools and arrangements have been made for the treatment of those requiring it, at the Dental Clinic. There is still some difficulty experienced in persuading some of the parents to accept treatment for their children but this difficulty is gradually becoming less.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOLS' DENTAL OFFICER.

For Year ending December 31st, 1919.

SCHOOLS VISITED	Number of Children Examined at School	No Permanent Molars or No Treatm't Required	Number requiring Treatment.	Number accepted Treatment.	Number refused Treatment.	No Return Slips.	Own Dentist.	Particulars of Attendances and Work at Dental Clinic.					
								Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attendances at Clinic	No. of Teeth Extracted	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
St. Ignatius' R.C.	134	111	23	22	...	...	1	123	261	5	333	318	1
St. Ignatius' R.C., H.G.	156	84	72	47	2	...	23	41	136	1	160	132	...
All Saints' C.E.	238	124	114	100	9	...	5	98	318	5	297	375	1
Holy Trinity C.E.	89	55	34	26	4	4	...	25	72	...	73	79	...
Ropers R.C.	121	74	47	37	1	9	...	37	100	...	102	134	...
St. Mary's R.C.	150	94	56	54	2	...	...	52	153	3	175	200	...
Open Air Council School	180	30	150	150	...	...	...	121	404	229	140	206	...
English Martyrs' R.C.	497	278	219	198	6	10	5	181	521	2	680	628	2
Casuals	374	20	354	352	2	...	...	374	477	252	16	166	...
TOTALS ...	1939	870	1069	986	26	23	34	1052	2442	497	1976	2238	4

The Royal Infirmary.

The contribution of £300, which for some years was paid to the Infirmary, has been increased to £600. In return for this sum children found on medical inspection to be suffering from any affection of the eyes, ear, nose or throat, receive such treatment, operative or otherwise, which may be deemed necessary.

The total number of children treated was 881. Of these, 739 were treated at the Eye and Ear Department and 142 at the X-Ray Department.

EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

Out Patients—

Refractions and Eye Diseases	485
Ear Diseases	23
Nose and Throat Diseases	8
Tonsils and Adenoids	18
	<hr/>
	534

In Patients—

	Operations.	Treatment.
Tonsils and Adenoids	145	4
Eye	9	26
Ears	5	6
Nose and Throat	10	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	169	36— 205

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

Radiographed	135
Treated for Lupus	7
	<hr/>
	142— 142
	<hr/>
	Total... 881
	<hr/>

MARY LOWRY,

Acting Chief School Medical Officer.

(Table I.) Number of children inspected 1st January, to 31st December, 1919.

A.—“ Code ” Groups.

Age.	Entrants.					Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	
Boys	664	163	...	827
Girls	625	149	...	774
Totals	1289	312	...	1601

Age.	Interme- diate Group	Leavers.					Grand Total
		12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	
	8-9						
Boys	780	1080	84	...	...	1944	2771
Girls	741	949	78	...	...	1768	2542
Totals.....	1521	2029	162	...	...	3712	5313

B.—Groups other than “ Code.”

	Intermediate Group. (other than 8 years)	Special Cases.	Number of Children Re-Inspected.
Boys	225	75	103
Girls	213	92	105
Totals	438	167	208

TABLE II.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
		Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment
		2	3	4	5
Malnutrition		2	10	...	...
Uncleanliness Head		45	...	...	...
„ Body		1	...	...	...
Skin	{ Ringworm, Head	3	1	...	...
	„ Body	3	1	...	...
	{ Scabies	9	1	1	...
	{ Impetigo	16	1	...	...
	{ Other Diseases	12	...	2	...
Eye	{ Defective Vision and Squint	513	32	102	...
	{ External Eye Disease	46	1	3	...
Ear	{ Defective Hearing	17	...	5	...
	{ Ear Disease	46	...	4	...
Teeth	Dental Disease .....	...	...	...	...
Nose and Throat	{ Enlarged Tonsils	273	43	23	...
	Adenoids	12	4	2	..
	{ Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	13	3	...	...
Heart and Circulation	{ Heart Disease .....	...	1	...	...
	Organic	23	6	...	..
	Functional	8	2	1	...
	{ Anæmia	113	3	7	...
Lungs	{ Chronic Bronchitis	2	2	...	...
	{ Other Disease	52	19	...	...
	{ Pulmonary Tuberc'l'sis, Definite	1	...	...	...
	„ „ Suspected	67	4	3	...
	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Glands	3	1	...	...
	Bones and Joints .....	...	...	..	...
	Other Forms ...	1	...	...	...
Nervous System	{ Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	...
	{ Chorea .....	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Disease	1	1	...	...
Rickets .....		...	1	...	...
Deformities		9	1	...	...
Other Defects or Diseases		58	20	14	...

Table III. Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Blind (including partially blind).		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	...	...	...
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	5	1	6
		Not at School	1	3	4
Dumb (including partially deaf).		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	1	...	1
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	7	3	10
		Not at School .....	...	...	...
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools...	26	21	47
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	1	2	3
		Not at School	2	4	6
	Imbeciles.	At School .....	...	...	...
		Not at School	7	4	11
	Idiots.		—
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Schools...	11	5	16
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	...	...	...
		Not at School	6	1	7
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools...	23	21	44
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children.	...	...	...
		Not at School	5	12	17
	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools...	4	5	9
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children.	12	10	22
		Not at School	13	13	26
	Cripples other than Tuber- cular.	Attending Public Elementary Schools...	16	21	37
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children.	...	...	...
		Not at School	9	10	19
Dull or Backward.*		Retarded 2 years	43	30	73
		Retarded 3 years	15	6	21

* Judged according to age and standard.

TABLE IV.

CONDITION	Number of Defects for which Treatment was considered necessary			Number of Defects for which no report is available	Number of Defects Treated	Results of Treatment			Number of Defects not Treated	Percentage of Defects Treated.
	From previous year	New	Total			Remedied	Improved	Unch'ged		
Clothing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Footgear.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uncleanliness of Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutrition .....	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	50.00
Nose and Throat	167	323	490	18	265	147	111	7	207	54.08
External Eye Disease	15	49	64	...	50	15	35	...	14	78.12
Ear Disease	10	50	60	1	49	10	39	...	10	81.67
Teeth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart and Circulation	37	152	189	3	157	9	147	1	29	83.07
Lungs	6	125	131	4	94	18	71	5	33	71.00
Nervous System.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	100.00
Skin	5	46	51	...	49	21	28	...	2	96.27
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformities	3	9	12	...	9	...	5	4	3	75.00
Tuberculosis(^{Non} Pulmonary)...	...	4	4	...	2	...	1	1	2	50.00
Speech .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Condition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vision and Squint	438	615	1053	48	641	347	288	6	364	60.87
Hearing .....	...	22	22	1	15	6	9	...	6	68.18
Miscellaneous.....	38	72	110	...	64	21	41	2	46	58.18
TOTALS...	719	1470	2189	75	1397	594	776	27	717	63.82

TABLE V.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected (whether Code Group, special or ailing child).	5918
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).	48
(3) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.).	1278
(4) The number of children in (3) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, etc.).	782

